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the book especially suited for high school pupils and beginners in botany in college. The inclusion of the cultivated plants is a very welcome addition. From the parks and gardens these plants are always falling into the hands of the student and the disappointment which arises when no trace can be found in the older manuals is familiar to every teacher. This scheme which recognizes the wild and cultivated forms in the same work is commendable not only because it facilitates determination but also because it may throw a new light on relationships.

F. D. K.

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***Viola arvensis* Murr. in Northern Indiana.**

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

It is not all certain that the plant generally reported for the midland as *Viola Rafinesquii* Greene, is really that plant in all cases. I have noted a number of such in the U. S. National Herbarium as being really the European *Viola arvensis* Murr.; a plant long confused with the other. I have never found *V. Rafinesquii* in the middle west, but I have found the other plant, introduced in several rather widely distant places in St. Joseph County, growing in waste places and dry sandy fields left uncultivated for some years. In two places particularly at Webster's Crossing and at the Four Mile Bridge. *Viola arvensis* not only maintains itself well, but is spreading considerably. This plant has been omitted from Britton's Floras, presumably as not occurring in the United States east of the Mississippi River and presupposing possibly and mistakenly that the plant reported in our region is *Viola Rafinesquii*. *Viola tricolor* Linn., the small flowered plant from which our numerous cultivated forms are derived, has also escaped at Notre Dame, but is not as well able to maintain itself in waste places.

Pages 64-78, published April 1, 1813.

Page 62 should be 64 and 76 is 78; each page number between should read two numbers higher.